(1) Supreme Court, U.S.
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No. 991674

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

MARTIN VANDEL,

Petitioner

v.

STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC.

On Petition For Writ of Certiorari
To The United States Court of Appeals for
the Second Circuit

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Martin Vandel, *pro se*
71 Mountaintop Lane
New Haven, CT 06513
(203) 466-3313

52 pp

QUESTION PRESENTED

Was petitioner denied his constitutional right to trial by jury when the district court granted a summary judgment against him in the face of evidence of disputed material facts?

LIST OF PARTIES

All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page.

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IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner requests that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in this case.

OPINIONS BELOW

The summary order of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit is unreported.

The district court's ruling on defendant's motion for summary judgment is not published.

JURISDICTION

The date on which the United States court of Appeals for the Second Circuit decided my case was December 21, 1999.

No petition for rehearing was filed in my case.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1).

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

1. The due process of law clause of the Fifth Amendment.

2. The Seventh Amendment's right of trial by jury.

3. Age Discrimination in Employment Act, 29 U.S.C. §§ 621-34.

4. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000e to 2000e-17.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

I am 50 years old and born in Poland. I am a graduate engineer, and emigrated to United States in 1976. I have been a U.S. citizen since 1981. During the period 1988 through July 1995, I was employed by defendant's EIS Brake Parts Division as a Senior Tool Design Engineer.

Since my early childhood in Poland, I dreamed about America. My dream was realized. In the beginning of eighties, I became a citizen of this beautiful country. I worked hard and educated myself to be a good citizen of my new fatherland. In 1988, I was employed by Standard Motor Products as a Senior Mechanical Engineer. During

my seven years employment, I designed machines and equipment for the production of brake parts. In the beginning, I impressed my supervisor with my innovative design skills. The Company asked me to lead a group of young engineers and share my experience, knowledge with them. One of these engineers was a 19 year old individual named John Montgomery. In addition to his work under my supervision, John studied engineering at a local college. I spent many hours tailoring John to his new profession (number of documents is awaiting to be introduced to jurors).

In 1993 the Company terminated some supervisors. The newly reorganized team was instructed to reveiw employees in regards to their age and ethnicity. From this

time, I noticed less cooperation among my coworkers. I began to hear my supervisor, John Wolf, making offensive ethnic slurs, including "dumb Polack". I informed Personal Director (Friedman) about it. No action was taken.

Finally, in May 1995, I was told: "As a result of our need to reorganize the area in which you work and other departments, we will end your employment as of July 7, 1995."

They asked me to sign the agreement "Title 7 of the 1969 Civil Rights Act and Age Discrimination in Employment Act Waiver" offering me 6 weeks pay. I never signed it and decided to hire a lawyer - Mr. Peter Kelly. When I started the legal battle, the Company changed the story of

termination. They produced memos which discredited me. Most of these were hand written documents with postponed dates. So far, those documents have confused judges and the legal system. With help of Attorney Kelly, I supply affidavit of Joseph Gordon, (my former Engineering Manager) and A. Langello (Tool Engineer). Mr. Langello is another ten years younger individual who was trained by myself. This legal process was very costly for me; so far it has cost $7,000.

Reading the "Discrimination Act" which is posted in every company I ask myself: why we have double standard in justice system?

I feel like I have been cheated by the double standard of the

law.

I have strong feeling that I have already been discriminated against twice: both by Standard Motor Product and by the American judicial system. My constitutional rights have clearly been violated, because my case could not be presented to jurors.

I ask you help me to restore my constitutional rights and that I be treated like an American citizen. I demand that my case be presented to jurors.

REASONS FOR GRANTING MY PETITION

The petition should be granted because an essential ingredient of my claims involves the *intent* of the defendant.

Is it possible for judges to detect discriminatory intent by reading defense affidavits? Of course it is not. Yet the Court of Appeals appears to conclude that the quality of my evidence was not good enough to defeat a summary judgment. To me, this is an abuse of the legitimate purpose of summary judgment proceedings, and - when applied in a case such as mine - it works to deny my constitutional right to have my claims decided by a jury; thus, it also violates my constitutional right to due process of law.

As I understand the decision of the Court of Appeals, they

did not fully accept the reasoning of the district court judge, since they assumed that I had established a *prima facie* case with the documents I filed to oppose summary judgment. The reason they gave for upholding the judgment - both as to my national origin and age discrimination claims - was that I did not present evidence from which the jury could find that defendant's claimed reason for firing me was a sham and the true reason was discrimination. In other words, they concluded that the substantial amount of evidence I presented to oppose the motion was *not sufficient* to successfully counter the defendant's evidence. Essentially, the "trial" of my claim was held by judges reading documents submitted by both sides, evaluating them, and deciding I had come up short. If they can do this in my case, they can do it in anyone else's case. Aside

from my personal shock at this technique of deciding cases, this practice results in a very dangerous cutting into every citizen's rights to a jury trial and due process of law under the federal constitution. Before I discuss this in more detail, you should be aware of the evidence I did submit in opposing the motion. Following are important facts which were either totally ignored or consciously "swept under the rug" by the judges below:

- I had worked at defendant's EIS Brake Parts Division for seven years, and until my 1995 performance review by John Wolf, all of my previous reviews were satisfactory.

- I had made two written complaints to his employer concerning my supervisor's harassing behavior and insults based upon my ethnic background.

- The affidavit of Joseph Gordon, former engineering manager at defendant's EIS

Brake Parts Division, supported my claims of job harassment and ethnic slurs. Although the District Court relied upon a June 28, 1993 review by Gordon to support its conclusion that I was not qualified to do my job because of personality problems, a reading of that review makes it clear that Gordon . supported me. Gordon's affidavit in opposition to defendant's summary judgment motion also makes it clear that he had not altered his earlier favorable opinion of me.

- In January of 1997, I obtained a position with the Echlin Company in Branford as a design engineer. My performance review for my first year at Echlin, done in January 1998, rated me as a competent employee. In particular, it noted that I was willing to be helpful to employees in another division, that I have good communication with others, and that I work well with people and am liked by coworkers.

- In considering plaintiff's my age discrimination claim, the District Court - based upon an affidavit submitted by defendant - concluded that no one was hired to replace me. In reaching this conclusion, the court completely ignored the affidavit of

> Anthony Langello which was submitted in opposition to the summary judgment motion. Langello, a former tool design engineer at defendant's EIS Brake Parts Division, was well acquainted with me during his employment, since we worked in the same department. Langello's affidavit relates that he heard racial or ethnic slurs directed toward me at various times while he was employed by defendant. Additionally, Langello states that when I was terminated, my job was assumed by an employee who was in his twenties.

I have been informed that, in deciding a motion for summary judgment, the court cannot make judgments about credibility in the face of competing factual claims. Not only can the trial court not ignore my evidence when deciding a summary judgment motion, when it is met with facts from which several different conclusions may be drawn, the inferences drawn from the underlying facts must be viewed in a light most favorable to the non-movant.

Quarantino v. Tiffany & Co., 71 F.3d 58, 64-65 (2d Cir. 1995). Here, as in the *Quarantino* case, the district court improperly relied upon defendant's supporting documentation to the exclusion of my evidence.

Like most employment discrimination cases, this case does not contain any "smoking gun" in terms of clear evidence of discriminatory intent. This is because employment discrimination is often accomplished by manipulations and cloaked in protestations of innocence. See *Rosen v. Thornburgh*, 928 F.2d 528, 533 (2d Cir. 1991); *Charrette v. S.M. Flickinger Co., Inc.*, 806 F.Supp. 1045, 1053 (N.D.N.Y. 1992). Concerning my claim of discriminatory harassment on the job because of my ethnic background, the claims made in my affidavit are substantiated by the

two memorandums I wrote to Friedman, in April and December, 1994. The claim is further corroborated by the affidavits of Joseph B. Gordon, who was defendant's engineering manager at the time; and Anthony L. Langello, a tool design engineer. Circumstances contributing to a permissible inference of discriminatory intent may include criticism of an employee's performance in ethnically degrading terms. *Chambers v. TRM Copy Centers Corp.*, 43 F.3d 29, 37 (2d Cir. 1994.)

It is interesting to note defendant's actions in response to my memos. The April, 1994 memorandum to Friedman was ignored. After the December, 1994 memorandum, I was told by Friedman that if I did not learn how to cooperate with my supervisor, Wolf, I would be fired. The

following May, I was given a proposed letter of termination and promised a severance package in return for my agreement to the terms of that letter, which included a waiver of any claims of age and national origin discrimination.

One of the intriguing aspects of defendant's claim given that I was allegedly fired because I was unable to get along with my fellow workers and was "unmanageable" - is that it raises the question of how I was able to function so well during the first six years of my employment at defendant's EIS Brake Part Division, and how - after this one year period of "unmanageability" - I was able to function in my new job at Echlin in such manner that I was cited for having good communication with others and being

enjoyable to work with.

As the above discussion shows, the record before the court contained plenty of evidence from which a jury could find that defendant's rationale for terminating my employment was a pretext, and that a combination of national origin and age discrimination was the true reason. I have been told that summary judgment is proper only if the evidence of discriminatory intent is so slight that no rational jury could find in plaintiff's favor. *Viola v. Philips Medical Systems of North America*, 42 F.3d 712, 716 (2d Cir. 1994). In my case, since I showed that numerous issues of material fact exist - concerning all essential elements of my claims - the case should not have been decided "on the papers." *Danzer v. Norden Systems, Inc.*, 151 F.3d 50, 54 (2d Cir. 1998).

CONCLUSION

This case presents a question of highest importance - whether a citizen claiming civil rights violations in his employment may have the courthouse door slammed in his face by a big corporation, never to have a chance to permit a jury to decide his claim - all because a judge has looked through some papers and decided that the company's papers tell a better story. The lawyer who represented me in the lower courts explained that this procedure is called "summary judgment" and explained its background. As a person with scientific training, I certainly can understand how some cases simply lack necessary evidence which may cause them never to reach trial. I also understand how this summary judgment procedure is okay, for example, if I am suing someone who has signed a promissory note to me and

then refuses to pay. However, in a case - such as mine - where I have presented detailed affidavits to support my civil rights claims, I think it is an abuse of my constitutional rights to a jury trial and due process of law to allow a judge to read a pile of papers and decide to throw my case out.

Accordingly, I respectfully request that you grant my petition for a writ of certiorari.

Respectfully submitted,

MARTIN VANDEL, *pro se*, Petitioner

71 Mountaintop Lane
New Haven, CT 06513
(203) 466-3313

Dated at New Haven, CT 3.27, 2000

APPENDIX

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

THIS SUMMARY ORDER WILL NOT BE PUBLISHED IN THE FEDERAL REPORTER AND MAY NOT BE CITED AS PRECEDENTLAL AUTHORITY TO THIS OR ANY OTHER COURT, BUT MAY BE CALLED TO THE ATTENTION OF THIS OR ANY OTHER COURT IN A SUBSEQUENT STAGE OF THIS CASE,, IN A RELATED CASE, OR IN ANY CASE FOR PURPOSES OF COLLATERAL ESTOPPEL OR RES JUDICATA.

At a stated term of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, held at the United States Courthouse, Foley Square, in the City of New York, on the 2111 day of December, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine.

PRESENT:

HON. JOSEPH M. McLAUGHLIN,
HON. CHESTER J. STRAUB,
HON. ROBERT D. SACK,
Circuit Judges.

[USCA file stamp, dated Dec. 21 1999]

MARTIN VANDEL,
Plaintiff-Appellant,

SUMMARY ORDER
No. 99-7757

V.

STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC.,
Defendant-Appellee.

Appearing for Appellant: Peter A. Kelly, New Haven, CT

Appearing for Appellee: Michael P. Kaelin, Kelley Drye & Warren LLP, Stamford, CT

Appeal from the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut (Warren W. Eginton, *Judge).*

AFTER ARGUMENT AND UPON DUE CONSIDERATION, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the judgment of the District Court is hereby AFFIRMED.

Plaintiff-Appellant Martin Vandel appeals from ajudgment of the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut (Warren W. Eginton, *Judge),*

granting summary judgment to his former employer, Defendant-Appellee Standard Motor Products, Inc., and dismissing Vandel's complaint alleging employment discrimination in violation of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 ("ADEA"), 29 U.S.C. §§ 621-34, and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e to 20OOe-17. The District Court granted summary judgment dismissing the complaint on the ground that Vandel failed to make out *a prima facie* case with respect to his national origin and age discrimination claims. On appeal, Vandel argues that the judgment should be reversed and the case remanded to the District Court for trial because he produced sufficient evidence of age and national origin discrimination to survive summary judgment.

Wereviewagantofsummaryjudgmentdenovo,withallinferencesdrawninfavor of the nonmoving party. *Stuart v. American Cyanamid Co.*, 158 F.3d 622, 626 (2d Cir. 1998).

With respect to Vandel's ADEA claim, even if plaintiff has met his *de minimis* burden of establishing *a prima facie* case of age discrimination, he has not presented evidence from which a fact-finder could reasonably conclude that Standard Motor Products' reason for plaintiff s termination-his interpersonal difficulties- was pretextual and that the real reason was discrimination. *See Brennan v. Metropolitan Opera Assn,* 192 F.3d 310, 317 (2d Cir. 1999). Thus, we affirm the grant of summary judgment on grounds different from those relied on by the District Court. *See Shumway v. United Parcel Serv., Inc., 1* 1 8 F.3d 60, 63 (2d Cir. 1997).

As to Vandel's Title VU claim based on national origin, which rests substantially on allegations of the use of derogatory epithets by one of Vandel's supervisors who ultimately participated in the decision to terminate him, we affirm the grant of summary judgment on grounds slightly

different from those relied on by the District Court, to the extent that the District Court explicitly articulated its grounds for decision. Assuming that Vandel made *a prima facie* showing of discrimination based on national origin, the burden shifted to Standard Motor Products to articulate a legitimate, non-discriminatory reason for the allegedly discriminatory action. *See Stratton v. Departmentfor the Aging,* 132 F.3d 869, 879 (2d Cir. 1997). While Standard Motor Products clearly met this burden, Vandel failed to produce evidence that would permit a rational factfinder to infer that Standard Motor Products' rationale was merely pretextual, ie., "a mask for unlawful discrimination." *Fisher v. Vassar College,* 114 F.3d 1332, 1337 (2d Cir. 1997) (en banc). Therefore, summaryjudgment was properly granted.

We have examined all of Vandel's contentions and find them to be without merit. The judgment of the District Court is affirmed.

FOR THE COURT:
KAREN GREVE MILTON, Acting Clerk

/S/ Date: 12/21/99

RALPH A. ANDERSON, Deputy Clerk
ACTING OPERATIONS MANAGER

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

MARTIN VANDEL,	:	
Plaintiff	:	
	:	
V.	:	3:96-CV-01295 (WWE)
	:	
STANDARD MOTOR	:	
PRODUCTS, INC.	:	
Defendant	:	

RULING ON DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff Martin Vandel ("Vandel") brings this litigation pursuant to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. Sections 2000e et *seq.* (Title VII) and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, 29 U.S.C. Sections 621 et seq. ("ADEA") . Vandel asserts that he was

terminated from his employment at defendant Standard Motors Products, Inc. ("Standard") due to his national origin (Polish) and because of his age (forty-seven). Defendant has moved for summary judgment on both these claims.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The Court summarizes only those facts deemed necessary to an understanding of the issues raised by, and decision rendered on, this Motion.

Vandel was hired by Standard in 1988, at the age of thirty-eight, to work in its EIS Brake Parts Division ("EIS") It is Standard's position that Plaintiff's overall performance, in particular his interpersonal skills, while in this position did not meet Standard's expectations. Four different supervisors over a period of three years had documented problems with Vandel's interpersonal skills. After

numerous written and verbal warnings and counselings regarding his troubling interpersonal skills, Vandel was allegedly discharged due to his failure to get along with his supervisors, his refusal to respect their authority, and his inability to work as a team member, which was of great import to the assignments given EIS. According to Standard, Vandel was "simply unmanageable".

In or around 1992, EIS transferred its business/plant from Middletown to Berlin. At that time, Vandel reported to one Mr. Genovese and one Mr. Gordon. It is documented by affidavit that it was at this time Vandel's supervisors began to experience increasing difficulties managing Vandel. One of the most serious problems with Vandel's job performance centered on his inability to interact on a professional level with other staff at EIS, as well as well as his supervisors, Genovese and Gordon, Eric McAlexander, the plant manager, and ultimately one John

Wolf.

In October, 1992, Genovese documented these problems in a memorandum to Vandel. In that memorandum, Genovese indicated that Vandel's

> attitude and cooperation have been far removed from the team effort that is so essential in maintaining consistency in our manufacturing process which is ultimately the responsibility of everyone in manufacturing support.

Specifically, Genovese noted that Vandel resisted the performance of any tasks he deemed "menial", failed to respect authority, and established and worked on his own schedule. Genovese warned Vandel that if his "attitude and cooperation does not improve immediately, my only course of action will be a request of termination." This memorandum, giving Vandel written warning as of October, 1992, of the seriousness of his interpersonal problems and the incumbent ramifications of this attitude, was also sent to McAlexander and one John Geoffrion,

EIS's personnel manager in Berlin.

In or about late 1993, at a meeting for a certain project, Vandel declared that Genovese was not his supervisor on this project and that Genovese was not intelligent enough to provide him with direction.

Shortly thereafter, Genovese informed McAlexander of this incident. In a letter to McAlexander detailing the incident, Genovese requested assistance and support in dealing with Vandel. According to Genovese, Vandel had alienated himself from the other designers and toolmakers, and the problem needed to be addressed immediately.

In April, 1993, Vandel's inability to interact with his colleagues was documented in his 1992/1993 performance evaluation, prepared by Genovese. The 1992 evaluation indicates that Vandel's technical skills were of a high caliber and that Vandel's technical skills or

professional knowledge had never been questioned. The 1992 Evaluation ranks Vandel as "adequate" with respect to the categories of human relations/communications, leadership, cooperation with other departments. "Adequate" is the second lowest of the five possible ratings on the evaluation.

Vandel refused to sign this evaluation, and requested that it be re-done by Gordon or McAlexander.'/

Both Gordon's and McAlexander's reviews echoed that of Genovese. Although both were highly laudatory of his technical and professional skills, Gordon noted that Vandel's interpersonal skills and working with others whom Vandel considered to have less technical talent needed improvement. Similarly, McAlexander wrote that Vandel's

> ability to listen to and work with others of lesser technical skill has presented problems. Martin's pride in his accomplishments does not allow him to accept ideas for

'/vandal never raised the issues of national origin or age discrimination regarding the low evaluations for interpersonal skills and the like.

> possible improvement in his designs by others. He also does not allow him [sic] to be questioned as to why he chose a particular direction. Because of this, he does not function well in a team environment . . . In addition, Martin sees himself as being "above" certain tasks such as detailing.

In response, Vandel wrote a memorandum to McAlexander in which he admitted to his lack of cooperation but that he would try in the future to cooperate in the "best manner possible."

At the same time, Vandel wrote a memorandum to the Personnel Department, focusing on his complaints with his evaluations. Firstly, Vandel complained that the evaluations were "polluted (perhaps too strong a word) . . . and being distorted as being detrimental to foreigners such as myself. . . ." In one portion of the memorandum, Vandel

alleges that it appeared that Standard was trying push him out of the company and then retracts that statement in the same memorandum. At his deposition, Vandel testified as having no difficulties with Genovese whatsoever. [2/]

In 1994, Wolf became Vandel's supervisor and began to experience the same interpersonal and other related problems that Genovese had documented in his October 6, 1992 memorandum.

In April, 1994, Vandel advised Gordon that McAlexander had called him "a dumb Polack." Gordon instructed Vandel to write a memorandum to the Director of Personnel, describing all his problems in relation to his Standard employment. The memorandum contains no reference to age discrimination or the alleged "dumb Polack" claim.

In December, 1994, Vandel again wrote to the Director of Personnel, alleging that Wolf insulted Vandel

2/ Again, there is no mention of age discrimination with respect to his Polish heritage.

Again, there is no reference to age discrimination or the alleged "dumb Polack" claim.

Upon receipt of the memorandum, the Director of Personnel immediately investigated the accusations made by Vandel. After meeting with Wolf, he requested that Vandel provide him with more details and specifics to better assess his complaint. Vandel was unable to provide any specific examples of ethnic discrimination or harassment. At the close of the investigation, the Director determined that there was no basis to Vandel's claim and, in fact, it was Vandel who was making the disparaging comments concerning Wolf's professional competence, in that, while Vandel held a four-year degree in engineering, Wolf did not. It was the Director's conclusion that it was plaintiff, not Wolf, who exhibited a lack of respect for the

other's professional competence.

Vandel's problems with interpersonal relations, insubordinate behavior and difficulty with supervisors continued, and indeed escalated, during late 1994 and early 1995. In December, 1994, Wolf wrote a memorandum to his supervisor requesting the termination of Vandel. A meeting was held thereafter among Vandel, Wolf and Paulus. During the meeting, Vandel was again told that he needed to cooperate and be a team player, that Wolf was his boss and that if could not get along with Wolf, the company would be forced to terminate him.

As of April, 1995, problems with Vandel's interpersonal skills persisted, and the relationship between Wolf and Vandel was not improving. In his 1994 evaluation, Wolf emphasized Vandel's continuing problems in the area of human communications/relations, cooperation with other departments and managers and

overall attitude. In addition, Wolf noted a problem with support Vandel was giving, or not giving, on the shop floor, his troubleshooting on the shop floor, his resistance to working with a team, and his initiative and stability. Accordingly, Vandel received the lowest ratings possible in these areas.

Following this evaluation, a meeting took place among Vandel, Wolf and Paulus. Vandel was advised that the decision to terminate him had been made by Wolf, Paulus and the Director of Personnel. Vandel was advised that he was being terminated due to: failure to get along with his fellow employees; failure to get along with his boss, Wolf; resistance to authority; inability to work on a team in the Master Cylinder Department; and for being difficult to manage.

Vandel challenged this decision, stating that he had documentation to support his discriminatory treatment at

the hands of Wolf. Paulus told him to submit such documentation. Although Vandel was given several months to document his alleged treatment, he submitted nothing to Standard. Nothing was ever reported to Standard regarding age discrimination, either.

Vandel was given severance which, *inter alia,* contained a favorable reference. Vandel's last day at Standard was July 14, 1995. At the time of his termination, three employees remained in Vandel's department. Louis Menta was sixty-one years of age, Warren David was fifty-one years of age, and Tony Langello was thirty-four years of age. Vandal was not replaced; rather, his work assignments were divided among these three men.

LEGAL ANALYSIS

I. The Standard of Review

In a motion for summary judgment the burden is on

the moving party to establish that there are no genuine issues of material fact in dispute and that it is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Fed. R. C.V. P. 56(c). See also Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, 477 U.S. 242, 256 (1986) (plaintiff must present affirmative evidence in order to defeat a properly supported motion for summary judgment).

If the nonmoving party has failed to make a sufficient showing on an essential element of his case with respect to which he has the burden of proof at trial, then summary judgment is appropriate. Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317, 322 (1986). "In such a situation, there can be 'no genuine issue as to any material fact,' since a complete failure of proof concerning an essential element of the nonmoving party's case necessarily renders all other facts immaterial." *id. at 322-23. Accord,* Goenaga v. March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation, 51 F.3d 14, 18 (2d.

Cir. 1995)(movant's burden satisfied by showing if he can point to an absence of evidence to support an essential element of nonmoving party's claim).

The court is mandated to "resolve all ambiguities and draw all inferences in favor of the nonmoving party. . . ." Aldrich v.Randolph Cent. Sch. Dist., 963 F.2d. 520, 523 (2d Cir.), *cert.denied*, 506 U.S. 965 (1992) "Only when reasonable minds could not differ as to the import of the evidence is summary judgment proper.Bryant v. Maffucci, 923 F.2d 979, 982 (2d Cir.) , *cert. denied*, 502 U.S. 849 (1991). If the nonmoving party submits evidence which is "merely colorable", or is not "significantly probative," summary judgment may be granted. Anderson, 477 U.S. at 249-50.

II. The Standard As Applied

The elements of proof are the same under Title VII and ADEA. Woroski V. Nashua Corp., 31 F-3d 105, 108-

09 (2d Cir. 1994). A party must set forth, first, his *prima facie* case and, after the defendant sets forth a legitimate, non-discriminatory reason for defendant's actions, the plaintiff must demonstrate that this reason is pre-textual and that the defendant intentionally discriminated against him in taking the negative action defendant took. "[T]he ultimate burden of persuading the trier of fact that the defendant intentionally discriminated against the plaintiff remains at all times with the plaintiff." Texas Department of Community Affairs v. Burdine, 450 U.S. 248, 253 (1981).

A prima facie case under Title VII or ADEA consists of four elements:

1) that a plaintiff was in a protected class;

2) that he was qualified for the position at issue;

3) that he was discharged; and

4) that the discharge occurred under circumstances

giving rise to an inference of discrimination. Viola v. Philips Med. Svs., 42 F.3d 712, 716 (2d Cir. 1994).

In his complaint, Vandel claims that Standard discriminated against him and terminated his employment in April, 1995, due to his national origin (Polish) and his age(47). However, Vandel cannot meet either the second or fourth prong of a *prima facie* case of discrimination based on either national origin or age; thus, it is not necessary for Standard to set forth any legitimate, non-discriminatory reasons for Vandel's terminations. [3]/

As to the second element of a *prima facie* case, Vandel was not qualified to do his job. It takes more than technical proficiency to meet the expectations of an employer and Vandel had four years of continuous notice of this. In determining whether an employee meets the

3/ It should be noted, however, that Standard set forth several legitimate, non-discriminatory reasons for Vandal's discharge.

qualifications of his job and whether it is satisfactory, courts may rely -- as they often must -- on evaluations rendered by supervisors. Meiri v. Dacon, 759 F.2d 989, 995 (2d Cir. 1985). See also .Stein v. McGraw-Hill, Inc. 782 F. Supp. 207, 212-13 (S.D.N.Y. 1992) (poor performance evaluations allows court to draw inference that reason for termination was quality of work, and not unlawful discrimination.) Job performance cannot be assessed in a vacuum; the ultimate inquiry is whether an employee's performance "meets his employer's legitimate expectations." Huhn v. Koehring Co., 718 F.2d 239, 244 (7th Cir 1983). As detailed above, the problems with Vandel's interpersonal skills and poor attitude, as documented on numerous occasions by **all** of his

supervisors, demonstrates that Vandel was not meeting Standard's legitimate job expectations and was, therefore, not qualified for the job. He, therefore, fails to make a *prima facie* case of discrimination.

Furthermore, a thorough review of the record demonstrates no evidence of age discrimination. Vandel, with no details, alleges that he is forty-seven years of age and that his job was assumed by an individual under the age of thirty. Vandel has proffered nothing in support of these claims. In his deposition, Vandel admitted that no comments were ever made disparaging his age or indicating that the company was prejudiced against older workers. Vandel conceded that there were " a lot" of people over the age of forty at Standard, who were not terminated or discriminated against by the company, including two of the three individuals in Vandells department at the time of his termination.

In contrast to his complaint, Vandel testified that he did not know who, if anyone, replaced him at Standard, let alone "an employee less than 30 years old." Pursuant to an affidavit submitted by Standard, no one was hired to replace Vandal. Rather, his work was assumed by his coworkers.

Finally, the three gentlemen by whom the decision was made to terminate Vandal were forty-one, forty-seven and fifty-two years of age, respectively. This further negates any inference of discriminatory animus with respect to Vandal's termination. *See* Williams v. Brooklyn Gas, 819 F.Supp. 214, 224-25 (E.D.N.Y. 1993). Accordingly, Vandel fails to meet the fourth element of a *prima facie* case of age discrimination, in that he has presented no evidence that his termination occurred under circumstances giving rise to an inference of discrimination.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, Vandal has failed to meet *his prima facie* case of discrimination with regard to his age or national origin. Accordingly, Standard's Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. No. 19] is GRANTED. The Clerk is directed to close this case and enter judgment for defendant.

SO ORDERED

/S/

WARREN W. EGINTON

SENIOR UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Dated at Bridgeport, Connecticut this 30th day of April, 1999.

EIS BRAKE PARTS

EIS BRAKE PARTS
DIVISION OF STANDARD
MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC

129 WORTHINGTON RIDGE
P.O. BOX 1315
BERLIN, CT 06037

PHONE 203 828 8290
FAX 203 828 5845

May 4, 1995

Mr. Martin Vandel
71 Mountain Top Lane
New Haven, CT 06513

Dear Martin:

As a result of our need to reorganize the area in which you work and other related departments we have agreed to work out an agreement to end your employment as of July 7, 1995 with the EIS Brake Parts Division of Standard Motor Products, Inc. Normal severance is two (2) weeks pay but in consideration of your past service and agreement to sign this Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and Age Discrimination in Employment Act Waiver, we offer the following proposal:

1. You will continue to perform work for the Company on the projects listed on Attachment A through July 7, 1995. During this time you will be considered a full-time employee. You must make a sincere effort to complete these projects and give weekly updates to Mike Paulus as to your progress during this time.

2. You will then receive a lump sum settlement of fourteen (14) weeks of severance pay at your current rate of pay plus any unused or accrued vacation due you. If you secure other full-time employment before July 7th and have satisfactorily completed items #1 and #2 on Attachment A, we will pay you for the time you worked plus four (4) weeks instead of fourteen (14) weeks of severance pay plus your unused or accrued vacation pay.

3. Your medical/dental insurance will be continued for the time you are working on the projects plus either fourteen (14) or four (4) weeks depending upon when you leave the payroll. The cost for continuing medical coverage will be the same to you as though you were actually employed. You may then continue coverage under the provisions of COBRA.

Both parties agree, that from the date you accept this Agreement, not to discuss any of the terms and conditions of this Agreement with any EIS employees or their representatives except on a "need to know basis."

It is understood that this severance package is being offered only on the condition that you agree to waive any and all rights and claims against Standard Motor Products, Inc., its employees, agents or representatives, including those under the federal laws known as the Age Discrimination In Employment Act, and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which have arisen or may arise up to the date of execution of this Agreement. I, Martin Vandel, understand that I give this waiver in return for the severance package outlined above. If any clause or part of this Agreement is found to be non-binding, the rest of the Agreement remains intact and survives.

STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC. ADVISES YOU TO CONSULT WITH AN ATTORNEY BEFORE SIGNING THIS AGREEMENT. You will have 21 calendar days from the presentation of this Agreement in order to consider and execute it. You will have an additional seven (7) calendar days, after the Agreement is signed, during which to revoke it.

I have been given this draft of an Age Discrimination In Employment Act and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 Waiver for my consideration on this day, May 5, 1995.

I understand that I have 21 days to consider it, and that it shall not become effective unless signed by me on or after May 26, 1995.

Martin Vandel — Employee's Signature

5.5.95 — Current Date

Edward Fuchs — Director of Human Resources

Sandra Drake — Witness

I have considered the above waiver for 21 days or more and I agree to its terms and conditions.

_____ — Employee's Signature

_____ — Current Date

_____ — Director of Human Resources

_____ — Witness

I have considered the Age Discrimination in Employment Act and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 waiver which I signed on _____ and I reaffirm my signature at this time.

Today's Date is _____

_____ — Employee's Signature

_____ — Director of Human Resources

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
JUN - 5 2000
CLERK

No. 99-1674

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

MARTIN VANDEL,

Petitioner,

v.

STANDARD MOTOR PRODUCTS, INC.,

Respondent.

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

BRIEF IN OPPOSITION

MICHAEL P. KAELIN
Counsel of Record
JAMES M. MORIARTY
KELLEY DRYE & WARREN LLP
Attorneys for Respondent
Two Stamford Plaza
281 Tresser Boulevard
Stamford, CT 06901-3229
(203) 324-1400

160156

Counsel Press LLC
(800) 274-3321 • (800) 359-6859

QUESTION PRESENTED

Whether a properly granted motion for summary judgment violates the Seventh Amendment right of trial by jury?

CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Respondent, Standard Motor Products, Inc., has no parent corporation and no publicly held company owns 10% or more of its stock.

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STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Petitioner Martin Vandel's ("Vandel") contentions that he performed satisfactorily at Respondent Standard Motor Products, Inc. ("Standard Motor") until the last year of his employment there; that he was given inconsistent reasons for his termination; and that his complaints were ignored are not correct and are not supported by the record. As set forth below, and as reflected in the lower court decisions, the uncontroverted record demonstrates that four different supervisors over a three and one-half year period documented problems with Vandel's interpersonal skills; that he was warned repeatedly that his behavior could lead to his termination; that he was counseled on numerous occasions on what was expected of him; and that his complaints did not go ignored. His complaints were thoroughly investigated, and found to be without merit. Standard Motor meticulously documented the reasons for Vandel's termination, and the affidavits he submitted in opposition to Standard Motor's motion for summary judgment did not contravene the specific facts upon which its decision to terminate him was based.

1992: Vandel's First Written Warning

Vandel was hired as a Tool Design Engineer by the EIS Brake Parts Division ("EIS") of Standard Motor on April 4, 1988, at the age of 38. (Jt. App. A29.[1]) At the time he was hired, Vandel reported to Frank Genovese ("Genovese"), the Tool Engineering Manager, who in turn reported to Joe Gordon ("Gordon"), Manager of Engineering. (Jt. App. A68-69.) Vandel received his first written warning from Genovese in October of 1992. Genovese informed Vandel

1. Citations to Jt. App. are to the Joint Appendix filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

in a written memorandum at that time that: "Your attitude and cooperation have been far removed from the team effort that is so essential in maintaining consistency in our manufacturing process which is ultimately the responsibility of everyone in manufacturing support." (Jt. App. A35.) Among other things, Genovese noted that Vandel resisted the performance of tasks he deemed "menial"; failed to respect authority; and established and worked on his own schedule. (*Id.*) After describing a specific incident which left Genovese "no choice but to take disciplinary action," Genovese concluded: "If your attitude and cooperation does not improve *immediately*, my only course of action will be a request for termination." (*Id.*, emphasis in original.) Copies of this October 6, 1992 memorandum, documenting the seriousness of Vandel's interpersonal problems and the potential ramifications, were sent to Eric McAlexander ("McAlexander"), the Plant Manager, and John Geoffrion, the Personnel Manager at that time. (*Id.*)

1993: Vandel's Supervisor Files Written Complaint Regarding Vandel's Behavior; Vandel's Performance Review Documents Deficient Interpersonal Skills

Despite the fact that Vandel was specifically informed by Genovese that he had to improve his interpersonal skills or face termination, problems with Vandel's interpersonal skills continued. In 1993, Genovese sent a memorandum to McAlexander, which begins: "Jack Anderson [the Tool Room Supervisor] and I can no longer tolerate Martin's behavior and attitude." (Jt. App. A55.) Again, the complaints referred to Vandel's insubordination, refusal to follow instructions and insistence on setting his own schedule. (*Id.*) The problems that Genovese was having with Vandel's interpersonal skills were reflected in the evaluation Genovese

prepared for Vandel in 1993. (Jt. App. A36-39.) In it, Vandel received low ratings for human relations/communications, leadership, cooperation and attitude. (Jt. App. A38.) Vandel was so dissatisfied with this review that he refused to sign it, and requested that it be prepared by someone else. (Jt. App. A40.)

To accommodate Vandel, both McAlexander and Gordon prepared written evaluations of Vandel's performance in 1993. (Jt. App. A40-42.) Significantly, both individuals reiterated Genovese's sentiments regarding Vandel's shortcomings in the area of interpersonal relations. Gordon identified "interpersonal skills" and "working well with others whom he considers to have less technical talent" as areas which Vandel should work on. (Jt. App. A41.) McAlexander elaborated on this point, stating:

> [Vandel's] ability to listen to and work with others of lesser technical skills has presented problems. Martin's pride in his accomplishments does not allow him to accept ideas for possible improvements in his design by others. He also does not allow him to be questioned as to why he chose a particular direction. Because of this, he does not function well in a team environment. * * * In addition, Martin sees himself as being "above" certain tasks such as detailing. While I totally agree that Martin's skills are far beyond that of drafting, at times it is critical in order for us to be successful.

(Jt. App. A42.) Notably, in a follow-up memorandum to McAlexander, Vandel actually admitted to a lack of cooperation on his own part, and stated his intention to

cooperate in the future in the "best possible manner." (Jt. App. A58.) Vandel did not claim that his difficulties at this time had anything to do with his age or national origin.

1994: Another Written Warning; New Supervisor Documents the Same Behavioral Concerns

In 1994, Genovese left the employ of Standard Motor and John Wolf ("Wolf") became Vandel's supervisor. (Jt. App. A29.) By the end of 1994, Wolf was experiencing the same problems with Vandel that Genovese had and by December, Wolf was asking senior management for help with Vandel. (Jt. App. A50.) In a letter to Mike Paulus ("Paulus"), the General Operations Manager at the Berlin facility, Wolf detailed the problems he was having with Vandel. (*Id.*) Wolf cited Vandel's lack of support of the master cylinder department and Vandel's assertion that he could not properly support the floor without "complete authority over the tool room, tool & fixture design & equipment on the floor." (*Id.*) When told by Wolf that Vandel could do anything he wanted so long as he could justify it, Vandel "blew up" saying: "he did not & never had to justify anything he did, that [Wolf] was questioning his experience, professionalism and knowledge." (*Id.*) Wolf concluded:

> Because of Martin's inability to work as a team member he has alienated others who have to work with him. J. Anderson & B. Pastore typically end up doing the floor trouble shooting & problem solving. (They do not like to admit this because they do not want to get anybody in trouble).
>
> I have had it with Martin & his attitude. I & many others do not like to or even want to work with

> him. He is very disruptive. He spends a lot of time lately posturing & trying to get people to support him. We asked about this, his standard answer is he walks around & talks to people while thinking — this is how he creates.
>
> Can you help me out here & talk to Lenny to find out how to get rid of him & get someone in here that will work with us & be more of a team player.

(*Id.*)

Previously, on (or about) December 6, 1994, a meeting was held between Vandel, Paulus and Lenard Friedman ("Friedman"), the Director of Personnel at this facility, to discuss issues Vandel raised in a memorandum to Friedman concerning problems Vandel was purportedly having with Wolf. (Jt. App. A51 and A62-63.) During the meeting, Vandel was counseled on his interpersonal relations. He was told that he has to "learn to put heads together instead of butting heads"; he must be a team player and must sell his boss on what he wants to do; and that "open warfare can't be tolerated." (Jt. App. A51.) Vandel was also reminded that Wolf was his boss and that if Vandel could not get along with Wolf and respect Wolf's authority, Standard Motor would be forced to terminate Vandel. (*Id.*)

1995: Vandel's Interpersonal Issues Continue and Result in his Discharge

In light of the strained relationship between Vandel and Wolf, Paulus participated in Vandel's performance review in April 1995. (Jt. App. A32 and A53.) Vandel was informed that although his technical skills were strong, his

interpersonal skills were still severely lacking. (*Id.*) Vandel was told by Paulus that he was simply not working as a team player as necessitated by Standard Motor's business. (*Id.*) Paulus and Wolf discussed the reorganization of Vandel's work area. Vandel was told that the new organization placed a premium on a person's ability to work as a team member and that Vandel's abilities in this area were lacking. (*Id.*)

Paulus also discussed with Vandel the fact that complaints concerning his effort and attitude came not only from Wolf, but from all levels in the company. (Jt. App. A53.) Paulus reminded Vandel that there were documented difficulties with his previous supervisor, Frank Genovese, as well as the previous Operations Manager, Eric McAlexander. (Jt. App. A54.) Paulus noted that a recurring theme had been heard regarding Vandel, namely, that "Martin is very smart but I can't work with him." (Jt. App. A53.) Other problems which were noted in his April 1995 performance review included the support that Vandel was giving (or not giving) on the shop floor; his troubleshooting on the shop floor; and his resistance to working with a team. (Jt. App. A43-44.) Additionally, in early 1995, Vandel had been removed from a working group due to his inability to get along with the other team members and his failure to attend meetings. (Jt. App. A48.) In concluding his written evaluation on April 12, 1995, Wolf stated:

> Martin's attitude has improved somewhat since he was told that I am his boss and he should work with me. But, he is still not convinced he should have to work in teams with others and take their suggestions and comments.
>
> Martin is still Martin.

(*Id.*)

As he had done with Genovese's review in 1993, Vandel challenged the performance review given to him. This time, however, Vandel claimed that Wolf was biased against him, and stated that he had "documentation" to support his allegation that Wolf discriminated against Vandel "because he [Vandel] is not a native American." (Jt. App. A33 and A53.) Paulus advised Vandel to submit any such documentation, and told him Standard Motor would not tolerate discrimination in any form. (*Id.*) No such documentation was ever submitted to Standard Motor. (Jt. App. A33.) Vandel did not accuse Wolf or anyone else at Standard Motor of discriminating against Vandel on the basis of his age at any time during his employment at Standard Motor. (*Id.*)

Ultimately, the problems with Vandel reached the point where Vandel was no longer effective in his position. (Jt. App. A31.) At his deposition, Wolf summarized the problems with Vandel:

> It was becoming increasingly difficult to get Martin to play along with everybody, work as a group. I was spending the majority of my time managing him and not the rest of the department. And I had like — at the time, there was like eight other people that I was dealing with, plus we had a couple of big projects in the works. And he was just — every time I tried to do something with him, it was like I was persecuting him, so it became — it got to the point it was hampering my ability and our department's ability to service the production on the shop floor, and that's our primary concern.

(Jt. App. A109.)

The problems with Vandel had been on-going for some three plus years, and had continued through a change in supervisors. Vandel was informed throughout this period that his interpersonal skills were lacking and that if he wanted to continue in the employ of Standard Motor he must learn to work as part of a team. Vandel did not improve his interpersonal skills or attitude and as a result his performance did not meet Standard Motor's legitimate expectations. Thus, Standard Motors decided in April 1995 that Vandel's behavior could no longer be tolerated. (Jt. App. A31-32.) Vandel was terminated owing to the numerous problems associated with his interpersonal skills, including his (1) failure to get along with his fellow employees; (2) failure to get along with his supervisor, John Wolf; (3) resistance to authority; (4) inability to work on a team; and (5) being difficult to manage overall. (Jt. App. A32.)

After His Termination from Standard Motor Vandel Files A Claim With the Connecticut Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities

After being terminated by Standard Motor in July 1995, Vandel filed a complaint with the Connecticut Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities (the "CHRO"). The CHRO investigated Vandel's claims that Standard Motor had terminated his employment because of his age and nationality, and determined that there was no evidence to support these claims. On October 27, 1995, the Commission issued a Notice of Dismissal stating:

> [T]here is no reasonable possibility that further investigation will result in a finding of reasonable cause inasmuch as it was determined that there is no evidence to indicate that you were harassed or

> terminated due to your national origin or age. The respondent has provided evidence to indicate that you were difficult to manage and had problems dealing with authority and had problems getting along with your supervisors and coworkers. . . . You did not provide any additional evidence which might refute the response.

(Jt. App. A172.)

Vandel subsequently filed an action in the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut, purportedly asserting claims for discrimination based upon national origin under Title VII, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e, *et seq.* and based upon his age under the Age Discrimination and Employment Act, 29 U.S.C. § 621, *et seq.* ("ADEA"). Following extensive discovery, Standard Motor filed a motion for summary judgment on June 1, 1998, asserting, *inter alia*, that there is no genuine issue concerning the fact that it had a legitimate, nondiscriminatory reason for terminating Vandel's employment. After affording Vandel a full and fair opportunity to submit whatever evidence he had in support of his claims, the District Court granted summary judgment in favor of Standard Motor on May 3, 1999. (Vandel's Petition for Writ of Certiorari ("Vandel's Petition") at A7-26.) Vandel filed his appeal from this judgment on May 28, 1999. On December 21, 1999, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit unanimously affirmed the entry of summary judgment against Vandel on the grounds that he failed to produce evidence on which a rational factfinder could reasonably conclude that Standard Motor's proffered reason for Vandel's termination was pretextual. (Vandel's Petition at A2-6.)

SUMMARY OF THE ARGUMENT

None of the factors which would warrant review by this Court are present in this case. This case does not present an issue on which lower courts are in conflict, or an important question of federal law which is unsettled. The law applied by the lower courts in this case is well settled. First, it is well settled that granting summary judgment under Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure does not violate the Seventh Amendment's right of trial by jury. (Point I below.) Second, there is no question that summary judgment was properly entered in this case. (Point II below.)

Three different tribunals separately concluded that Vandel failed to produce evidence to support his purported discrimination claims. First, the Connecticut Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities dismissed his administrative complaint during its "Merit Assessment," concluding: "there is no reasonable possibility that further investigation will result in a finding of reasonable cause in as much as it was determined that there is no evidence to indicate that you were harassed or terminated due to your national origin or age." (Jt. App. A172-73.) Next, a Senior United States District Court Judge granted summary judgment against Vandel on his purported age and national origin discrimination claims, concluding that he had not produced sufficient evidence to establish a *prima facie* case. (Vandel's Petition at A7-26.) Lastly, three judges of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit unanimously concluded that even if Vandel had produced sufficient evidence to establish a *prima facie* case of national origin and age discrimination, he failed to produce sufficient evidence upon which a reasonable fact finder could conclude that the legitimate, nondiscriminatory reason proffered by

Standard Motor for his termination was pretextual, and that unlawful discrimination was the true reason for his discharge. (Vandel's Petition at A2-6.)

Vandel's petition for writ of certiorari is replete with misstatements of fact and the record. Contrary to the assertions contained in his petition, Vandel did not perform satisfactorily until his last year of employment. There is also no evidence anywhere in the record to support Vandel's assertion that anyone was instructed to "review employees in regards to their age and ethnicity" in 1993. (*Compare* Vandel's Petition at 4.) Contrary to Vandel's assertions, he did not submit any competent evidence in opposition to the motion for summary judgment to contravene the specific facts upon which the decision to terminate him was based.

REASONS FOR DENYING THE WRIT

I. A Properly Granted Summary Judgment Motion Does Not Violate The Seventh Amendment Right Of Trial By Jury.

Nearly 100 years ago, this Court decided that a procedural device which allows a court to direct judgment for a party when there is no issue of fact in question does not violate the Seventh Amendment right of trial by jury. *Fidelity & Deposit of Maryland v. United States*, 187 U.S. 315 (1902). It is equally well settled that a properly granted summary judgment motion does not violate the Seventh Amendment. *See, e.g., United States v. Stangland*, 242 F.2d 843, 848 (7th Cir. 1957) (Surely the granting of a motion for summary judgment where there is no genuine issue of fact is not a denial of the right to trial be (sic) jury guaranteed by the Seventh Amendment.); *Shore v. Parklane Hosiery*

Co., Inc., 565 F.2d 815, 819 (2d Cir. 1977) (Where no genuine issue of material fact exists, the Court may, without violating Seventh Amendment Rights, grant summary judgment pursuant to Rule 56.)

As the record clearly demonstrates and as both the District Court and the Court of Appeals found, Vandel has failed to show that there are any material issues of fact in controversy. As such, the granting of summary judgment did not deny Vandel his Seventh Amendment right of trial by jury because there is nothing for a jury to determine. *Parklane*, at 819. Therefore, Vandel's argument that the granting of summary judgment in this matter violated his Seventh Amendment right of trial by jury should be rejected, and his petition for writ of certiorari should be denied.

II. Summary Judgment Was Properly Granted.

A. The Standard for Summary Judgment

This Court has held that "[s]ummary judgment is to be properly regarded not as a disfavored procedural shortcut, but rather as an integral part of the Federal Rules as a whole, which were designed 'to secure the just, speedy and inexpensive determination of every action.' " *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 327 (1986) (citations omitted). In *Celotex*, this Court stated:

> [T]he plain language of Rule 56(c) mandates the entry of summary judgment, after adequate time for discovery and upon motion, against a party who fails to make a showing sufficient to establish the existence of an element essential to that party's case, and on which that party will bear the burden of proof at trial.

Id., at 322. Where, as here, there is no evidence in support of plaintiff's specious discrimination claims, defendant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. *Id.*, at 325.

Once a motion for summary judgment is properly made and supported, the burden shifts to the nonmoving party to set forth specific facts showing there is a genuine issue for trial. The nonmoving party cannot defeat a motion for summary judgment by "offering purely conclusory allegations of discrimination." *Meiri v. Dacon*, 759 F.2d 989, 998 (2d Cir.), *cert. denied*, 474 U.S. 829 (1985). It must set forth specific facts with affidavits, depositions, interrogatories or other evidence to show a genuine issue for trial. *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 324; Fed. R. Civ. Pro. 56(e). Moreover, disputes of fact which do not affect the outcome will not defeat a properly supported motion for summary judgment. *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). These summary judgment principles apply equally to employment discrimination cases. *McLee v. Chrysler Corp.*, 109 F.3d 130, 135 (2d Cir. 1997); *Holt v. KMI-Continental Group, Inc.*, 95 F.3d 123, 130 (2d Cir. 1996), *cert. denied*, 520 U.S. 1228 (1997); *Woroski v. Nashua Corp.*, 31 F.3d 105, 108 (2d Cir. 1994); *Smith v. American Express Co.*, 853 F.2d 151, 155 (2d Cir. 1988). As the Courts below properly held, Vandel has not, and cannot set forth any concrete and specific facts showing there is a genuine issue for trial and summary judgment was properly granted.

B. Vandel Did Not Establish A *Prima Facie* Case of Discrimination.

It is well settled that in order to make out a *prima facie* case of discrimination under Title VII, a plaintiff must show: (1) That [he] is a member of a protected class; (2) that [he]

was qualified for the position; (3) that [he] experienced an adverse employment action; (4) under circumstances giving rise to an inference of discrimination. *Brennan v. Metropolitan Opera Assoc.*, 192 F.3d 310, 316 (2d Cir. 1994), *citing McDonnel Douglas Corp. v. Green*, 411 U.S. 792 (1973). These factors also apply in determining whether a plaintiff has stated a claim under the ADEA. As the District Court found, and as the record clearly shows, Vandel could not make out a *prima facie* case of discrimination. (Vandel's Petition at A22.)

C. Vandel Was Not Qualified For The Position.

As the record in this case demonstrates, Vandel began having problems at Standard Motor in 1992 due to his poor interpersonal skills and inability to work with others. (*See, e.g.*, Jt. App. A29, A41, and A42.) While it is true that Vandel had the technical expertise to perform his job functions, as the District Court pointed out, it "takes more than technical expertise to meet the legitimate expectations of an employer." (Vandel's Petition at A22.) Because Vandel had serious problems following instructions and working with others, he was not qualified for a position which required team work and collaboration with fellow employees.

D. Assuming Arguendo That Vandel Made Out A *Prima Facie* Case, He Failed To Present Evidence Controverting The Legitimate Non-Discriminatory Reasons Put Forth By Standard Motor For His Termination.

If Vandel had made out a *prima facie* case of discrimination, the burden would have shifted to Standard Motor to proffer a non-discriminatory reason(s) for Vandel's

termination. Once Standard Motor satisfied this burden, the burden shifted back to Vandel to come forward with evidence tending to show that the non-discriminatory reasons proffered by Standard Motor were pretextual, and that the true motivation for his termination was unlawful discrimination. *See St. Mary's Honor Ctr. v. Hicks*, 509 U.S. 502 (1993); *Brennan v. Metropolitan Opera Assoc.*, 192 F.3d 310, 317 (2d Cir. 1999) (If the employer meets its burden of production, the inference of discrimination raised by the *prima facie* case drops out and the plaintiff must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the employer's proffered reason is merely a pretext for discrimination.).

In upholding the District Court's grant of summary judgment, the Court of Appeals reasoned that even if Vandel had established a *prima facie* case of discrimination, he failed to proffer any evidence tending to show that the non-discriminatory reasons for his termination offered by Standard Motor were pre-textual. In his petition, Vandel argues that he did present evidence of pre-text and questions how he was able to function "so well during the first six years of my employment at [Standard Motor]. . . ." (Vandel's Petition at 15). As the record demonstrates, Standard Motor's problems with Vandel began as early as 1992, and continued through a change in supervisors up until Vandel's termination in 1995. Vandel's assertions that he was terminated "after this one year period of unmanageability" (Vandel's Petition at 15) is not true and not supported by the record. As the Court of Appeals found, "he [Vandel] has not presented evidence from which a fact-finder could reasonably conclude that Standard Motor Products' reasons for plaintiff's termination — his interpersonal difficulties — was pretextual and that the real reason was discrimination." (Vandel's Petition at A4.) As such, summary judgment is appropriate in this case.

CONCLUSION

The proper granting of a motion for summary judgment does not violate the Seventh Amendment right of trial by jury. Because the motion for summary judgment was properly granted in this case, Vandel's petition for a writ of certiorari should be denied.

Respectfully submitted,

MICHAEL P. KAELIN
Counsel of Record
JAMES M. MORIARTY
KELLEY DRYE & WARREN LLP
Attorneys for Respondent
Two Stamford Plaza
281 Tresser Boulevard
Stamford, CT 06901-3229
(203) 324-1400